SUPPLEMENT, &c.

PETERSBURG, MARCH 28, 1797.

For *GLASGOW*,

THE SHIP

PEGGY,

THOMAS BOYD, Maſter,

A new Britiſh built ſhip, burthen about 480 hhds. Part of her cargo is engaged—will ſail in all the month of April. For freight or paſſage apply to Mr. Gilbert Robertſon, Norfolk; the maſter on board, or HECTOR M'NEILL.

Who has for ſale,

A quantity of Liverpool Stov'd SALT, loole and in ſacks—QUART BOTTLES in crates, Queens' Ware, and Stone Ware—which he will ſell low for Caſh, Tobacco, or White Oak Barrel Staves delivered along ſide the Ship at City Point.

Peterſburg, March 13, 1797. eotf

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Eſq; of Mount Airy, Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey

full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 23, 1797. eotf

Peterſburg, March 24, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends in particular and the public in general, that he ſtill continues to carry on the

Coach-making Buſineſs,

at the upper end of High-ſtreet, oppoſite Dr. Gilliam's, where he has for ſale an elegant open-quarter CHARIOT, a ſecond hand cloſe-quarter do. a new double TOP CHAIR, and ſeveral KITTEREAN CHAIRS—which he will diſpoſe of, on reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce.

JAMES BROWN.

N. B. I will ſell or exchange my HOUSE and LOT, where I now reſide, for a Lot lower down town. 6

Greenſville county, Feb. 12, 1797.

ALL perſons are forewarned from taking an aſſignment on a BOND given by the ſubſcriber to Mr. Robert Mitchell, of the ſame county, with Iſaac Rowell and John Cato, jun. joint with myſelf, for Fifty Pounds, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1796, on demand the 25th day of December, 1797—I have made a payment on the Bond of 27l. 10s. The Bond was given in conſequence of a purchaſe of a Tract of Land which the ſaid Mitchell cannot make a right to. The Bond is atteſted by Jabze Morris and Thomas A. Fox.

3 WILLIAM TOMLINSON, jun.

99

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
8 do. laſt drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
1074 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dinwiddie county, 14 miles above Peterſburg, on Hatcher's Run, containing by ſurvey 621 acres, with a plantation ſufficient to work ſix or eight hands to advantage, under good fences, and all neceſſary houſes, viz. a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, meat-houſe, dairy, grainary, ſtables, and barnes; with an apple orchard of 180 trees, a peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees—The quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco, and every kind of grain that is common to be planted in this part of the country. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of November next, and the Land will be ſhewed by Mr. Heartwell Leath, who reſides on the premiſes. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLS.

Wakefield, March 18, 1797. 3m

The Subſcriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

LONDON.

HOUSE of LORDS, December 30.

THE Earl of Guilford ſaid, that before going into the important diſcuſſion, which was the order of the day, it would be neceſſary in his mind that the inſtructions to Lord Malmſbury ſhould be laid upon the table, and he moved for them accordingly.

Lord Grenville ſaid, that he did not ſee any reaſon for the production of that paper, and he muſt object to the motion.

After ſome further debate the queſtion was negatived.

The order of the day was then read for taking into conſideration his majeſty's meſſage, for the continuance of the war.

Lord Grenville roſe to move an addreſs to his majeſty upon the gracious meſſage which he had ſent to the houſe.

After reaſoning on the unwarrantable nature of the pretenſions of the French Executive, and on the circumſtance of their having refuſed to preſent any plan themſelves upon which a pacification could take place, he concluded with moving an humble addreſs to his majeſty, thanking him for his gracious meſſage, and giving him the loyal aſſurance of their firm and ſteady ſupport in the further continuance of this juſt & neceſſary war, his majeſty's diſpoſitions to peace having been unhappily fruſtrated by the conduct of the enemy. The addreſs was, as uſual, a perfect echo of the meſſage.

The earl of Guilford ſaid that he had heard with concern, and he confeſſed with ſome ſurprize, the obſervations which had fallen from the noble Lord on this day. It was a day that every noble Lord would unanimouſly join with him in calling the moſt calamitous this country had ever ſeen, except, perhaps, the day on which they firſt entered into this moſt diaſtrous and unprovoked conteſt.

He called upon their lordſhips to look at the miſerable declaration which had been publiſhed, and to compare it with the correſpondence on the table, and they would ſee that in every inſtance it was either inconſiſtent or falſe. He pointed out ſeveral glaring incongruities in this paper, and then ſaid that he was not ſo ſanguine as to believe that under the magnitude of the calamities which miniſters had brought upon the country, he could ſuggeſt any thing that could give the houſe juſt confidence in the ſafety of the nation; but he truſted that if their Lordſhips would yet pauſe, the propoſition he meant to make would prevent the ruin from being immediate. The declaration ſtated that every ſtep had been taken to promote the deſireable object of peace, he would venture to ſay that there was not a flatterer of government in the houſe who would lay his hand upon his heart, and in the face of his country ſay, that he believed this to be the fact.

Inſtead, then, of pledging themſelves to the further continuance of this war, it was his propoſition that they ſhould declare to his majeſty that they would proceed to enquire into the paſt conduct of it, to aſcertain the ſource of the calamities which had been brought upon the country, by which they might be able even yet to deliver the ſtate from its perilous ſituation. For this purpoſe he moved as an amendment, that after the words "returning his majeſty thanks for his gracious meſſage," there be inſerted the following:

"That this houſe has learnt with inexpreſſible concern, that the negociation his majeſty lately commenced for the reſtoration of peace has been unhappily fruſtrated.

"In ſo awful and momentous a criſis, the houſe of lords feel it their duty to ſpeak to his majeſty with that freedom and earneſtneſs which becomes men anxious to preſerve the honor of his majeſty's crown and to ſecure the intereſts of his people. That, in doing this, they ſincerely deplore that they are under the neceſſity of declaring that as well from the manner in which the late negociation has been conducted, as from the ſubſtance of the memorial which appears to have produced the abrupt termination of it, they have reaſon to think his majeſty's miniſters were not ſincere in their endeavour to procure the bleſſings of peace, ſo neceſſary for this diſtreſſed country, and that all proſpect of pacification ſeems entirely removed from their view. For on the one hand his majeſty's miniſters inſiſt upon the reſtoration of the Netherlands to the emperor as a *ſine quanon* from which they have pledged his majeſty not to recede; while on the other, the executive directory of the French Republic with equal pertinacity claim the preſervation of that part of their conqueſt as a condition from which they cannot depart.

"That under theſe circumſtances, this houſe cannot help lamenting the raſhneſs and injuſtice of his majeſty's miniſters, whoſe long continued miſconduct has produced this embarraſſing ſituation, by adviſing his majeſty, before the bleſſings of peace had been unfortunately interrupted, to refuſe all negociation for the adjuſtment of the then ſubſiſting differences, although at that time the Netherlands, now the main obſtacle to the return of tranquility, ſo far from being conſidered as an object of conteſt, was ſolemnly renounced, and the peace of Europe offered into his majeſty's hands upon the baſis of that renunciation, and upon the ſecurity and independence of Holland, whilſt ſhe preſerved her neutrality towards France.

"This houſe hath further deeply to regret, that ſoon after the commencement of the war, when by the vigour of his majeſty's arms, with the aſſiſtance of his allies, the republic of Holland had been reſcued from invaſion, and the greateſt part of the Netherlands had been recovered by the emperor; at a time when moſt of the princes of Europe, with reſources yet unexhauſted, continued firm in their alliances with Great Britain, his majeſty's miniſters did not avail themſelves of this high and commanding poſition for the negotiation of an honorable peace, and the eſtabliſhment of the political balance of Europe; that on the contrary, without any example in the principles and practice of this or any other nation, it is with pain this houſe recollects his majeſty's miniſters refuſed to ſet on foot any negotiation whatſoever with the French Republic; not upon a real or even alledged unwillingneſs on his part to liſten to the propoſitions now rejected by her, or to any other ſpecific propoſal of indemnity or political ſecurity, but upon the arrogant and inſulting pretence that her government was not capable of maintaining the accuſtomed relations of peace and amity amongſt nations, and that on this unfounded and merely ſpeculative aſſumption his majeſty was adviſed to continue the war to a period when the difficulties in the way of peace have been ſo much increaſed by the defect of moſt of the powers engaged in the confederacy, and by the conqueſt and conſequent pretenſions of the French Republic.

"That this houſe having thus humbly ſubmitted to his majeſty the reflections which his majeſty's gracious communication immediately ſuggeſt, feel themſelves in duty bound, for the information of his majeſty, and the ſatisfaction of an exhauſted people, to proceed with unremitting diligence to inveſtigate the cauſes which have produced our preſent calamities, and to offer ſuch advice as the critical and alarming circumſtance of the nation may require."

The earl of Derby ſaid he oppoſed the war in its principle; he became more decidedly its foe from its diſgraceful progreſs; and having no confidence that paſt imbecility would give us future vigour, he muſt continue to deplore its continuance, and particularly in ſuch hands. He aſſerted, that we had not in the negotiation made offers that were equivalents, and that the conduct of the French in the affair was provoked by our arrogance. He deplored the unjuſtifiable expoſure evidently made for the ſake of the words of the meſſage in Italics, merely to expoſe the waſted reſources of the enemy. The public were by this means to be reduced into a belief of their ruin, and yet the words of this converſation were diſproved by the facts that followed, for this ruined and undone country determines to go on with the war. He called upon their lordſhips to think on the ſtate of this country—the loan was now at between 5 and 6 per cent. diſcount before a payment was made upon it; would there not be many defaulters? It was notorious many names were ſubſcribed for great ſums, where they were known not to poſſeſs half their ſubſcription in their lives. In the country, ſuch was the ſtate of manufactures, that they reduced the number of hours of their labour, in order thereby to reduce their wages, as the only means of not turning them entirely out of bread. He had heard it ſaid, that even at Birmingham, out of 16,000 houſes, 4000 were untenanted; and it was notorious, that in moſt of the great towns the penury and depopulation were enormous. The price of volunteers for the army was now 25 or 30 guineas. A ſubſtitute for the militia was now 15 or 16 guineas. The new ſupplementary militia would take every fifth man in the kingdom, and yet only 60 or 70,000 men were to be raiſed. Could they go on in this fatal career? He truſted that a motion would

be made for a committee to enquire into the ſtate of the nation.

Lord Auckland ſaid, that he never expected any good to come from the embaſſy to Paris, but he conſidered it as a harmleſs experiment. It had been well conducted. The noble lord had blended conciliation with dignity. His reaſon for not thinking it could ſucceed, was his conſtant and uniform belief that the preſent government of France could not exiſt in peace. It was an ariſtocracy, not a republic.—There were men of great talents indeed in authority, but their authority could not be maintained if the war was at an end. He wiſhed for peace, but there were worſe evils than war.

Earl Fitzwilliam arraigned the conduct of miniſters for the ſurrender of the original principle of the war, and ſaid, that he could neither ſupport the motion for the addreſs, nor the amendment. He ſhould, after the preſent motion was diſpoſed of, move another amendment, in which he ſhould endeavour to rally the houſe back to its principles, and to declare that this country could not, conſiſtently with its own ſecurity, ceaſe to proſecute the war until France ſhould have ſubſided into a ſtate of ſafe civilization.

The houſe then divided on the amendment.

Contents 7. Non-contents 63.

Earl Fitzwilliam then moved his amendment; which was drawn from the former declarations of the houſe, and particularly from the memorable declaration of 1794.

Earl Spencer oppoſed it; and it paſſed in the negative.

The Duke of Bedford moved, that their lordſhips ſhould be ſummoned on Monday fortnight; when he would move for a committee to enquire into the ſtate of the nation.

This was oppoſed by lord Grenville; and it paſſed in the negative.

The noted thorough bred Horſe

PRESI'DENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtore at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Moſby's ferries, and 10 miles from St. Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars—the ſeaſon will commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well enclоſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clockfaſt, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betſy Baker, Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. Preſident is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes; alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797.

Freſh Clover Seed,

Juſt received, and for Sale by the ſubſcribers in Old-Street, Peterſburg.

CLARKE & NEBEKER.

March 16, 1797. (ep tf.)

Windſor Mills, Bake-houſe, Brewery and Diſtillery.

B A T E, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that their Mills, Bake-houſe, Brewery and Diſtillery, are at work, and that any orders for the following articles ſhall be executed with diſpatch and fidelity, viz —

Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels—MIDLINGS, SHIP-STUFF, BRAN & SHORTS—INDIAN MEAL, boalted or unboalted—Cabin, Pilot, and Ship BREAD.

STRONG BEER, in barrels of all ſizes, of the beſt quality, ſent to any houſe in the town, clear of expence. GIN and WHISKEY of ſuperior quality.

CORN ground at ſaid Mills for the accuſtomed toll, and the utmoſt diſpatch given.

WINDSOR, March 6, 1797. 6

Peterſburg, March 8, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber having entered into partnerſhip with Mr. EDWARD GERNON, informs his friends and the public that his buſineſs from this day will be carried on under the firm of RAMBAUT and GERNON.

RICHARD RAMBAUT.

Rambaut & Gernon

Have for ſale, a general aſſortment of GROCERIES—Alſo IRISH LINEN, at a low advance, &c.

☞ They continue to give Caſh for Tobacco.

Dr. Iſaac Hall,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extenſive aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jeſuits Bark,

of the very firſt quality:

Red and Black Lead, Pruſſian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spaniſh-Brown and Yellow-Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a conſiderable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furniſhed powered in the beſt manner, or in the quill. Any one who wiſhes to ſupply himſelf with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Peterſburg, March 6, 1797. tf

Negroes and *Land* for ſale.

I HAVE four young Female NEGROES, that have been accuſtomed to houſe-work, for ſale. Terms Caſh, or ſuch a Credit as may be agreed on.

Alſo ſeveral TRACTS of LAND in the counties of Dinwiddie, Surry, and Mecklenburg, which I wiſh to diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, March 1, 1797.

Juſt come to hand,

And for Sale at the PRINTING OFFICE,

The following BOOKS,

[In addition to thoſe formerly adverti'ed]

JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia.

GOLDSMITH's Animated Nature.

CECILIA, or the Memoirs of an Heireſs—a Novel.

LOOKER-ON—a Modern Periodical Publication.

GUTHRIE's GEOGRAPHY improved, with MAPS.

AMERICAN POCKET ATLAS.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatiſe on the management of Stock, raiſing Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

ALSO,

A few BAND-BOXES.

Peterſburg, March 24, 1797.

101

2 1

The noted thorough bred HORSE

MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoſkins, of King & Queen, county, now in high perfection will ſtand at my ſtable in Brunſwick county, four miles above the court-houſe; will cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon; but may be diſcharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the firſt day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (caſh) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to enſure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of Auguſt. Good and extenſive paſturage, well encloſed, gratis, and the greateſt care taken of Mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys ſent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be ſix years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full ſixteen hands high; his form and points will ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical obſerver. MELZAR was got by the imported Horſe Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horſe Vampeer, out of Col Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fiſher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr. Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunſwick, February 6, 1797. 4m

THE NOTED HORSE

OLD WILDAIR,

WILL Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable on James River, in Surry county, and will be let to Mares at FOUR GUINEAS the Seaſon, on note of hand, (to be ſent with the Mare) payable on demand, but which may be diſchared at any time before the 1ſt day of Nov. next, by payment of THREE GUINEAS.

The blood of OLD WILDAIR is ſo generally known, that it is deemed unneceſſary to mention it here. It will be ſufficient to obſerve, that he is from the beſt ſtock, both on the ſide of the ſire and dam, that was ever on the Continent: And I am fully perſuaded myſelf, that his Colts have performed on the turf with as much, if not more ſucceſs, than thoſe of any other Horſe in this country.

As I flatter myſelf that the order of the old Horſe will be very far ſuperior to what it has been for ſeveral years paſt, the probability of the mares proving with foal will conſequently be the greater, and if poſſible, his Colts will be better than they have been latterly.—Good and extenſive paſturage (in which there are twenty acres of meadow ground) will be found for the Mares, gratis, and the ſtricteſt attention ſhall be paid to avoid accidents or eſcapes, but I will not be reſponſible for either.

Thoſe perſons who ſhall wiſh to have their Mares fed with corn and fodder, during their continuance with the Horſe, ſhall be ſupplied with thoſe articles on as moderate terms as I can poſſibly afford.

James A. Bradby.

N. B. The Groom will expect to receive 1/6 for each Mare put to the Horſe. J. A. B.

Cedar-Fields, March 10, 1797. tf.

To be SOLD,

To the Higheſt Bidder, for READY MONEY, on the third Monday in June next, at Dinwiddie Courthouſe,

ONE hogſhead of Tobacco inſpected at Robert Bolling's Warehouſe, the 21ſt December, 1793, in the name of Pleaſant Roberts—No 582 Groſs 1370, Tare 128, Nett 1242.

THWEATT & PEGRAM, Inſpectors.

March 9, 1797.

102

THE NOTED HORSE

LEVIATHAN,

A FINE BAY, full ſixteen and one quarter hands high, well formed, and 7 years old this ſpring, ſtands the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable at Nottoway Courthouſe, and will be let to Mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the ſeaſon, payable on the 25th Dec. next enſuing, FOUR DOLLARS the leap, to be paid down, with 1/6 to the Groom, for each mare put to the horſe.

LEVIATHAN,

Was got by Fitz Partner, his dam by Old Ceſer, his grandam by Bully Rock, his great grandam by Britain, his great great grandam by the Iriſh horſe; theſe three laſt horſes were imported at different times into the State of Pennſylvania, and were eſteemed the firſt horſes, in the ſtate (not only for their extraordinary ſize) but alſo for their performances on the Turf: The ſeaſon has commenced, and will expire on the 15th day of Auguſt next.—The greateſt care ſhall be taken of the mares to prevent accidents but will not be liable for any that may happen.

☞ This Horſe for ſeveral ſeaſons has eſtabliſhed general proofs of his ſure foal getting.

STERLING LEWIS.

Nottoway county, March 13, 1797. (2m.)

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full ſixteen hands high, beautifully FORMED *and* MARKED,

STANDS the enſuing SEASON, at my ſtable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Seaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1ſt day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to enſure a mares being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare put to the horſe. Thoſe perſons who put by inſurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be anſwerable for the ſame.

As DARE-DEVIL,

Is admitted by all unprejudiced perſons to be at leaſt equal to any Horſe now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I preſume is unneceſſary; ſuffice it therefore to ſay he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Chriſolite, out of Proſſepine, a full ſiſter to O'Kelly's Eclipſe, for which conſult the Callenders, as alſo thoſe of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in thoſe years, having run eighteen public races, and proved ſucceſsfull in thirteen of them, beſides a number of hard runs, as a trial horſe.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Seaſon will commence on the 15th day of February, and end as uſual. Extenſive paſturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 1797. (cp tf.)

ECLIPSE,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's plantation in Prince George county, and will be let to Mares at Forty Shillings the ſeaſon. Paſturage gratis, but the ſubſcriber will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

ECLIPSE is a very fine Cheſnut Sorrel, five feet three inches high, well marked, and of elegant figure. He was got by Obſcurity; his dam by Apollo, his grandam by Old Valiant, and his great grandam by Travall.

March 2, 1797. WILLIAM COLE.